

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a hand-guided drilling machine or percussion drilling machine.

German patent document DE-A 43 05 965 discloses a drilling machine which is provided with an arresting device for non-rotatably arresting a drilling spindle relative to a housing of the hand power tool, so that a drill chuck which is screwed with the drilling spindle is released from the drilling spindle and/or a tool can be clamped in the drilling chuck without a key. The known drilling machine has the disadvantage that the spindle arresting is released manually by a push button pressure. This poses the difficulty for the user to hold with one hand the tool or the tool chuck and with the other hand the drilling machine, in addition to the release the spindle arresting. Moreover, the presence of a safety device is required, to prevent that the spindle arresting is released during the rotation of the rotatable drilling spindle.

15 *Exc 9/18/01* U.S. patent no. ~~5,016,591~~ ^{5,016,501} discloses an accu-bar screwdriver, in which an arresting coupling is provided between an output shaft of a planetary transmission and a hexagonal screwing tool receptacle. It is designed so that the bar screwdriver can be used as a manual hand

screwdriver. The hexagonal receptacle is neither removable from the output shaft, nor a torque can be maintained during a tool exchange.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a hand-guided drilling or percussion drilling machine, which avoids the disadvantages of the prior art.

5 In keeping with these objects and with others which will become apparent hereinafter, one feature of present invention resides, briefly stated, in a hand-guided drilling or percussion drilling machine in which the arresting device is arrested between the drilling spindle or an intermediate shaft connected with the drilling spindle and a machine housing or a component connected with it, and the arresting device during a torque transmission from the drive motor to the tool is opened automatically and during the torque transmission toward the tool holder in an opposite direction is blocked automatically.

10 When the machine is designed in accordance with the present invention, it has the advantage that the tool in the tool receptacle can be clamped without problems without key or the tool chuck can be released without problems from the drilling spindle, since the drilling spindle is automatically arrested. A separate operator for the operation for arresting of the drilling spindle is not needed. In addition, the safety devices for

preventing the rotary arresting with a rotatable drilling spindle are superfluous. The inventive drilling or percussion drilling machine therefore has a simpler construction and simpler operation.

5 It is especially advantageous when in accordance with the present invention, the arresting device is arranged on an intermediate shaft, since then the axial percussion movement of the drilling spindle does not provide a disturbing influence on the arresting of the drilling spindle.

10 It is also advantageous when in accordance with still a further embodiment of the present invention the intermediate shaft and the drilling spindle are coupled through a transmission connection with a negative transmission ratio, since then, in particular during screwing or unscrewing of the tool holder, opposite torque peaks are reduced.

15 The coupling claws of the arresting coupling on a toothed gear in accordance with another feature of the present invention provides for an especially simple construction of the arresting device. The toothed gear and the driver disc can be arranged on the same shaft so as to reduce components tolerances and to guarantee an especially reliable arresting.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a view showing a longitudinal section of a front part of a percussion drilling machine in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a view showing a section taken along the line II-II in Figure 1 of the inventive machine; and

Figure 3 is a view showing a section taken along the line III-III in Figure 2 of the inventive machine.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 shows a percussion drilling machine which is identified with reference numeral 10. It has a drive motor 11 for a rotatable drive of a tool holder 12. The drive motor 11 is accommodated in a machine housing 26. It is in a transmission connection with a drilling spindle 13, with which the tool holder 12 is screwed through a thread 35.

The drive motor 11 has a motor shaft which at one end is connected with a drive pinion 15. The drive pinion 15 engages with a toothed gear 16 shown in Figure 2 and rotatably supported on an intermediate shaft 17. The intermediate shaft 17 has teeth 18, 19 which engage in a transmission gears 20, 21. The transmission gears are rotatably supported on the drilling spindle 13. The transmission gears 20, 21 are non-rotatably connected with the drilling spindle 13 by an axially displaceable driving key 23 located in a longitudinal groove 22 of the drilling spindle 13. The driving key 23 together with the transmission gears 20, 21 and a not shown actuating device, form a switching transmission 24 with two stages. A first stage (slow rotary speed) is formed by the gear pair 18, 20, while a second stage (fast rotary speed) is formed by the gear pair 19, 21. The transmission ratio of the transmission stages 18, 20 and 19, 21 is negative.

In other words, a transmission from the intermediate shaft 17 to the drilling spindle 13 results in a slowing action.

5 Sub. G6> At the end of the drilling spindle 13 facing away from the tool holder 12, an arresting impact mechanism 28 is located. The arresting impact mechanism 28 is used for delivering axial impacts against the drilling spindle 13. The arresting impact mechanism 28 is turned off in a conventional manner, so that the percussion drilling machine 10 can be also used as a drilling machine with two stages.

10 The tool holder 12 is formed as a jaw chuck. It has chuck jaws 32 which are adjustable by a sleeve and a conical nut 30 non-rotatably connected with it. The shaft of a tool is clampable between the chuck jaws 32. A base body 33 of the tool holder 12 is screwed through a thread 35 on a threaded pin 34 of the drilling spindle 13 with high pre-tensioning. Therefore, the tool holder 12 and the drilling spindle 13 are fixed non-rotatably with one another during the use of the percussion drilling machine 10.

15 The toothed gear 16 is rotatably coupled with the intermediate shaft 17 through an arresting coupling 38 which is shown in section in Figure 3. The arresting coupling 38 has four claws 39a, b located at an end side

of the toothed gear 16 and extending parallel to one another. A disc 40 is inserted between the claws 39a, b and has two radially extending driver elements 41. The driver elements 41 are formed so that the disc is rotated to a limited extent between the neighboring claws 39a, b.

5 The disc 40 has a substantially cylindrical basic form on its
periphery at the connection to the driver elements 41, ^{turning} ~~which transits then~~
substantially centrally between the neighboring driver elements 41 into a
flattening 42. The disc 40 is surrounded by an arresting ring 43 which is
non-rotatably fixed in a housing projection 44 of the machine housing 26 by
10 radially extending projections 43a. The arresting ring 43 has a different
radial distance to the disc 40. In the region of the driver element 41 a small
movement gap is provided between the disc 40 and the arresting ring 43.
A radial distance between the disc 40 and the arresting ring 43 is provided
in the ~~connected~~ cylindrical region of the disc 40. It is sufficient to receive
15 the claws 39a, b, with a small movement gap. In the region of the flattening
42, a radial distance between the arresting ring 43 and the disc 40
increases. In this region a cylindrical roller ^{body 45} ~~bearing 42~~ with a small
movement gap is received, with a diameter exceeding the radial thickness
of the claws 39a, b.

The claws 39a, b are differently long in the peripheral direction. The diagonal opposite pairs 39a, or 39b have however the same length. The disc 40 is arranged on a bearing seat 25 of the intermediate shaft 17 with a geometrical form-locking connection. This means that a torque can be transmitted to the intermediate shaft 17 through the claws 39a, b and the driver elements 41.

In this case, the claws 39a, b act in a torque transmitting manner on the driver elements 41. The roller bodies 45 therefore ^{come to a position} ~~are~~ located before the corresponding neighboring claw 39a because of their inertia behavior. The neighboring claws 39b, hold then the roller bodies 45 in the region of the flattening 42 so that an ^{unhindered} ~~unobjectionable~~ torque transmission is guaranteed.

When the torque transmission is performed in an opposite ⁴¹ ~~direction~~ from the tool holder 12, the driver elements ⁴¹ ~~4~~ act in a torque-transmitting manner on the claws 39a, b. Due to their inertia, the roller bodies 45 are urged in direction toward the torque-transmitting claws 39a, b, and they are clamped between the arresting ring ⁴³ ~~42~~ and the disc 40. The disc 40 is therefore automatically arrested to be fixed with the housing. Due to the arresting, it is then possible, to apply an opposite torque on the drilling spindle 13 without manually loosening an arresting device, during clamping

or releasing a tool in the tool holder 12 or during screwing or unscrewing the tool holder 12 from the drilling spindle.

It will be understood that each of the elements described above, or two or more together, may also find a useful application in other types of constructions differing from the types described above.

While the invention has been illustrated and described as embodied in hand-guided drilling or percussion drilling machine, it is not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made without departing in any way from the spirit of the present invention.

Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention.

What is claimed as new and desired to be protected by Letters Patent is set forth in the appended claims.